

The San Diego Weekly Union

VOL. XXII.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1889.

NO. 38.

FIRE AT FRESNO.

Half a Block of Brick Buildings Destroyed.

THE MILITIA ORDERED ON GUARD

Thieves, Burglars, Opium Plunders and the Lowest Types of Humanity Infest the Town.

FRESNO, July 12.—A fire broke out in the bakery of Blanch & Co., on J street, this morning, and destroyed half a block of brick buildings running south to Mariposa street. The loss is \$200,000; insurance \$100,000.

FURTHER DETAILS.
FRESNO, July 12.—The fire consumed the heart of the business center of Fresno, and it was only by a great effort that a repetition of the Seattle disaster was prevented. The Fiske block and Griffith's building are a total loss. Following are the principal losses:

Severs & Co., dry goods, \$20,000; L. I. Thompson, druggist, \$12,000; McConnell & Hogue, \$10,000; Dr. Mauplin, \$15,000; Pacific Shoe Company, \$25,000; Lewiston & Co., \$30,000; J. D. Fiske, \$30,000.

MILITIA ORDERED OUT.
FRESNO, July 12.—Orders have been issued from the headquarters of this brigade, N. G. C., at Stockton, for Companies C and F, N. G. C., located here, to report for duty. Heavy guards patrolled the streets to-day, in the vicinity of the army, and the same will be guarded day and night until ordered otherwise.

The number of incendiary fires here during the last week caused great excitement among the citizens here. This evening people can be seen here and there in groups, standing on the corners, in the middle of the streets and in the back rooms, some quietly reasoning, others talking excitedly. "Vigilantes" seems to be on every lip. The town is infested with thieves, burglars, opium fiends and the very lowest types of humanity. Burglaries are alarmingly frequent. Ladies hardly dare go on the streets alone after sunset. Since Sunday last four alarms of fire were turned in, three of which occurred at almost exactly the same time of night. During last week the town lost by fires over \$400,000. Two of these fires are known to have been of incendiary origin, and one cause not known. A year ago a Vigilance Committee was organized, broke open the armory of Companies C and F, armed themselves with Government munitions of war and rid the town of this same class of toughs as are now holding high carnival here. A repetition of the scenes is feared, and that is the reason Companies F and C are ordered on guard duty.

FRUIT WANTED.

The State Board of Trade Calling for Specimens.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—John Q. Brown, President of the State Board of Trade, is sending the following circular letter to the leading fruit-growers of the State: "Will you be so kind as to do me the favor to be on the watch during the fruit season for extra choice fruits of any kind you may have, and ship a small box of the very best to the State Board of Trade, 605 Market street, San Francisco. Send by train baggage-master without expense. Such fruits will be put in nice glass jars at the expense of the State Board of Trade, and be on exhibition in the rooms of the board as well as in its traveling exhibition, 'California on Wheels,' and will bear the name of the producer and locality of its production. This request includes samples of dried and canned fruits, also nuts; in fact, anything that is produced in California that is very worthy of exhibition. Please do this, and solicit your neighbors to do likewise."

BREWERY IN TROUBLE.

Seized by Revenue Officers for Non-cancellation of Stamps.

LOS ANGELES, July 12.—Three weeks ago the foreman of the bottling department of the Philadelphia brewery in this city was arrested for non-cancellation of revenue stamps. This morning the revenue officers seized the brewery, but the proprietors, Maier & Zohell, gave bonds in \$10,000 and the attachment was relieved. A. Tinkner, foreman of the bottling department, is alleged to have taken off revenue stamps from kegs before cancellation by driving the spigot through the stamp, as is the custom. It is now thought Collector Ellis has made a serious blunder in his proceedings. This brewery is the largest in the State outside of San Francisco.

Price of Hop-picking.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., July 13.—At a meeting of the Sonoma County Hop-growers' Association to-day, it was resolved to pay \$10 per 100 pounds for picking white, and \$1.25 for red hops. The meeting was attended by owners of nearly half the hops in the county.

A Piece of Strategy.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—Morris Welch, supposed to be "Simonds," has explained his movements since last January, and says he has not been in Chicago for two years. He also states that his photograph was shown by Luke Dillon to the police to throw them off the scent of the real "Simonds."

Sarah Atchen's Lecture Tour.

FRESNO, July 13.—Mrs. Judge Terry's lecture tour, under the management of Charles F. Riggs, of this city, will not be commenced until about the 1st of August. The delay is due to the fact that Mrs. Terry has some legal matters that demand her attention before she can proceed on her tour.

Rapid Flight of Pigeons.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 13.—The American Homing Pigeon Club, of this city, liberated six birds in Detroit at 10:23, 75th meridian time, yesterday morning. The first two birds reached here at 2:40 p. m., and the third bird at 3:55. The distance flown was 225 miles.

The Interstate Commerce Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce,

which has been conducting hearings in various cities of the country, was here to-day. Among the prominent witnesses before the Senators were W. C. Goudy, chief counsel for the Northwestern road, and E. T. Jeffrey, General Manager of the Illinois Central. Both these gentlemen gave it as their opinion that Canadian roads doing business in this country should be brought under the operations of the interstate law.

A LOS ANGELES SENSATION.

Alleged Robbery Under Peculiar Circumstances.

LOS ANGELES, July 13.—The examination of Mrs. Harris, on a charge of robbing Mrs. George Miller, of Kansas City, of \$2,000 worth of diamonds on the 6th inst., took place to-day, and some sensational testimony was developed. Mrs. Miller is the wife of a prominent real estate owner and is a motherly-looking woman 50 years of age. When called to the stand she testified that she became acquainted with Frank Harris and wife at her boarding-house; that on the day of the robbery Mrs. Harris brought her a number of dishes which she had cooked herself. Among the number was a Spanish stew. Soon after Harris called on Mrs. Miller, and asked her to meet him at the Hotel Ramona the same afternoon. This she did, and they took a room together. At this point of the testimony witness broke down and wept, and said she could offer no explanation of her conduct, unless it was that she had been drugged. While in the room a rap was heard at the door, and Mrs. Harris entered, having a pistol in her hand. Witness sprang from the bed, but Mrs. Harris threatened to kill her unless she gave her (Mrs. Harris) \$2,500. In lieu of money Mrs. Miller gave her her diamonds, and Harris helped draw up an agreement wherein Mrs. Miller transferred a lot on Boyle Heights to Mrs. Harris, the woman's husband thereupon agreeing not to make the case known.

FRUIT LITIGATION.

A California Company Sues an Injunction Against a Chicago Firm.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The Fruit Company, of California, this morning commenced suit for an injunction in the United States Circuit Court against the Adams & Lewis Auction Company of this city. The fruit company sends its fruit, valued at \$500,000 yearly, to a Chicago market, made by means of public auction, which defendants and others carry on yet, and notwithstanding the fact that nearly all the plaintiff's suits are assigned to it, defendant refuses to permit plaintiff's agent to attend the sales. When their agent, M. Frey, goes to the place he is forcibly ejected. This, it is alleged, is because a rival fruit growing company is backing the auction company. An injunction is expected restraining the auction company from ejecting Frey at the time of public sale.

CHARGED WITH CONTEMPT.

The Denver Republican People Brought Into Court.

DENVER, July 15.—This afternoon papers were served upon ex-Senator H. G. Cooper, its manager, and William R. Stapleton, managing editor, citing them to appear before Judge Stuart, of the District Court, on Wednesday morning, to answer a charge of contempt. The offense is claimed to be in the publication of certain editorials in the Republican, which reflect upon the action of Judge Stuart in issuing a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Deputy Secretary of State Wyatt, who had been sentenced to ten days' imprisonment by Judge Stone, of the Criminal Court, for contempt before him. Wyatt made the affidavit on which the papers for the arrest of Messrs. Hill, Cooper and Stapleton were issued.

SEATTLE ALL RIGHT.

Being Rebuilt as Fast as Money and Men Can Do It.

SEATTLE, July 13.—The citizens of Seattle, by J. R. Lewis, Chairman of the Relief Committee, have issued an address through the Associated Press, in which they return thanks for the sympathy and material aid tendered them by the people of the country since the late disastrous conflagration. The address states that the city is being rebuilt as fast as money and men can do it. Furthermore, that the Relief Committee has thus far been enabled, by the liberal contributions received, to afford ample relief to all meritorious cases coming to their knowledge.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

An Aged Husband Shoots His Young Wife and Then Suicide.

BOSTON, July 13.—This afternoon Dr. William White, aged 75, shot and seriously wounded his wife, Ellen, aged 25, and then suicided. This was his second wife. They had been married about two years, and of late have lived unhappily. White being very jealous of his wife. His jealousy finally terminated in to-day's tragedy.

Advices from Samon.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Navy Department is advised that all gun carriages of the Trenton and Vandalla, wrecked at Samon, have been recovered and packed at Apia except a nineteen-inch gun belonging to the latter. Nothing is left on the other ship of real value except machinery. Admiral Kimberly reports, under date of June 1, from Apia, that although the natives are hard pressed for food they have commenced planting, and as food fruits will soon be ripe the danger of famine has passed.

Arrival from Alaska.

VICTORIA, July 13.—The steamship Corona, Captain Carroll, from Alaska, arrived this evening. The Captain reports gold mining on Douglas Island by prospectors. A number of quartz mills are now in operation. He also reports the first good weather in that locality for many years. Among the Corona's passengers from Alaska are General Russell Alger and family, ex-Senator Platt, Mrs. Platt and others.

Water Rights in Court.

LOS ANGELES, July 13.—A suit which threatens to throw the water supply of a great amount of land in the vicinity of Pomona into the courts began to-day, entitled Pomona Land and Water Company against James Lovey and others.

THE RAILROADS.

Meeting of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

OPPOSITION TO ALL TRUSTS.

The Chicago Board of Trade Cries: A Ripple of Surprise During Yesterday's Deliberations.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee resumed its hearings here to-day. Secretary Stone, of the Board of Trade, read a report on the questions submitted by the committee. This report thought that the Canadian transportation lines in the United States affected favorably the commercial interests of this country. The Board of Trade Committee also suggested additional legislation, to make it unlawful for railroad companies to combine for the formation of railway associations like the Trunk lines, Central Traffic, Southwestern, Interstate Commerce Railway Association, etc., or railway trusts of any description. I believe they destroy competition and evade the laws." This statement appeared to come unexpectedly to the Senate Committee, and created somewhat of a sensation. They immediately abandoned temporarily the relations with Canada to develop the Board of Trade idea of traffic associations and pools. Senator Hiscock said this was an important question, and that the attitude of the board was a surprise, as in other points where the committee had held hearings the consensus of public opinion had been that these associations are only solutions of the present complications. He asked whether the denunciative sentences in the report were in the nature of a deliberate opinion, or merely rhetorical. The committee evidently did not anticipate the turn affairs had taken, and evaded an immediate answer on the ground that they did not understand that they were present to consider the question of pools. Individuals of the Board of Trade Committee, on being questioned, however, expressed strong opposition to the traffic arrangement, on the ground that they prevented a free competition. The committee finished the hearing, and with the exception of Senator Cullom, left for the East this evening.

SEEKING STATEHOOD.

Continued Proceedings of the Constitutional Conventions.

SIOUX FALLS, S. Dak., July 15.—The only feature of the business of the Constitutional Convention was the adoption of a resolution calling upon the standing committees to report with as much dispatch as possible, in order that the enrolling and engrossing clerks may begin their work. The committee are wrestling with the Australian ballot system, and it is understood they will recommend its adoption.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, July 15.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day a resolution was introduced providing that the Legislature of the State shall consist of a single body of not less than 100. The proposition will come up for discussion later on. A measure was introduced providing for the taxation of mortgages, and making such taxation a lien on the property and security. If paid by the security it is added to the debt, but if paid by the owner of the property, it becomes part liquidation.

WASHINGTON.

OLYMPIA, July 15.—The report of the Judiciary Committee was not made in the Constitutional Convention to-day. It is expected and understood, however, that it will recommend three or five judges on the Supreme Bench, and eighteen District Judges. Among the propositions introduced was one that no armed body of men shall be brought into the State for any purpose whatever. This is aimed at detective police agencies. A long discussion took place over the resolution of Saturday, asking for information in regard to the tide land question. It was finally defeated, which indicates a feeling in favor of selling the tide land. The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of submitting at the same time separate propositions for amendments to the constitution. The Committee on Legislation has almost completed its report. It decides adversely to the minority representation scheme, and recommends that the House be twice the size of the Senate, the latter to contain fifty members.

MONTANA.

HELENA, July 15.—The matter of universal suffrage was sprung upon the Constitutional Convention by the introduction of a petition signed by citizens of eight or ten small towns in various parts of the Territory. The members on their return from Great Falls found a small printed circular headed "Universal Suffrage; Reasons Why Women Should Vote," posted on every desk. The proposition relating to the compulsory education of children between the ages of 8 and 14 was recommended adversely by the committee. The Committee on Labor asks for further time to consider the proposition relating to Chinese labor and kindred subjects. R. C. Wylie, District Secretary of the National Reform Association, presented a proposition in regard to moral principles in civil government, in which he urged the recognition of a Supreme Being and an acknowledgment that the source of all authority in government comes from God. The committee submitted a proposition for the establishment of a bureau of labor. A resolution was introduced providing for a State Examiner to be appointed to investigate the accounts of all officials at least once a year.

COMPETENCY AND EFFICIENCY.

Tenure of Office of Employees of the Indian Office.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Morgan has issued a circular letter to agents of the Indian office, informing them that employees in the Indian service will be hereafter appointed with the distinct understanding that they are thoroughly competent to fill the positions for which they are nominated, and that they will be zealous and faithful in the performance of their

duties; that their tenure of office is permanent so long as they remain competent and efficient, and the Indian office reserves the right to remove them at discretion.

Beggs and the Cronin Case.

CHICAGO, July 15.—A somewhat sensational move was made in the Cronin case to-day. John F. Beggs, the imprisoned Senior Guardian of Camp 20, Clan-na-Gael, filed a new petition for a writ of habeas corpus, giving as a reason why he should be set at liberty that he had been jailed and indicted solely in the hope that he would thus be forced to turn State's evidence. The testimony expected of him, he alleges, has no foundation in fact. Judge Horton will hear arguments on the petition to-morrow.

International Socialist Congress.

PARIS, June 15.—The International Socialist Congress opened in Paris to-day. There are present 188 French and 180 foreign delegates. Of the latter, eighty-two are Germans, and include eleven members of the German Reichstag. Leibknecht, who is one of the Reichstag representation, addressed the congress. He declared that working Germany and working France were united in this congress. It was not a theoretic union. On the contrary, it would result in an alliance which could exercise an influence throughout the entire world.

Field Fire Near Merced.

MERCED, July 15.—A fire yesterday, west of Merced, started on the farm of M. Landers, burning the stubble and fences, and extending to John Kline's, Vaughn's, Gaton's and other farms, destroying the stubble and dry feed, and on to Saunders' farm, up near the creek, to the Goldman farm, where it was subdued in that direction. Saunders' loss is heavy on pasture. All the other mentioned lost a few hundred dollars in value each. The fire started, probably, from matches dropped by laborers.

Arrests in Connection With the Sullivan-Kilrain Fight.

PURVIS, Miss., July 15.—C. W. Rich and J. T. Jamieson were arrested last night and brought here on warrants charging them with aiding and abetting the Sullivan-Kilrain fight. They were placed under bonds for appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court. John Fitzpatrick, the referee, has also been arrested, and will be tried next Thursday. It is reported that Governor Lowry is after some of the railroad officials.

An Irrigation Problem.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The committee appointed by the State Board of Trade to collect data regarding the irrigation problem in this State, this morning in the rooms of the board on Market street, M. M. Estee, of Napa, presiding. Reports by persons especially employed to look into the subject of desert lands were read. These reports will be submitted to the United States Senatorial Committee on Arid Lands.

Killed by a Desperado.

OMAHA, Neb., July 15.—A farmer named William Barrett, living near Aurora, was shot and killed last night by a desperado named Henry Thornhill, who had been on intimate terms with his wife. Barrett returned from town yesterday and found the couple moving out the household furniture, and when he resisted Thornhill killed him with a shotgun. Thornhill is in jail.

Emperor William's Movements.

LONDON, July 15.—The German squadron escorting Emperor William will arrive at Dover on August 1, and proceed the next day to the Isle of Wight. The Emperor will remain with the Queen at Osborne until August 7. On the 8th he will review the troops at Aldershot.

Killed in Jail by Vigilantes.

SPRINGVIEW, Neb., July 15.—A committee of vigilantes, numbering several hundred, broke into the jail here at midnight last night, and shot to death H. A. Maupin. Maupin was charged with being a cattle-thief. There was no one on guard at the time of the shooting.

Accidentally Killed.

CHRYEENNA, Wy. T., July 15.—Hans Nicolai, a broncho rider at the horse ranch of Hon. H. L. Kuykendale, was accidentally killed by his employer this morning. They were firing at a mark with a rifle. Kuykendale is prostrated with grief.

Fire in Colorado.

DENVER, July 15.—A Pueblo, Col., telegram says: A fire this morning destroyed F. C. Taft's dry goods house and a number of small dwellings adjoining. Loss, \$35,000; insurance about \$30,000. The fire is supposed to have been started by robbers.

Mother and Daughter Burned to Death.

DENVER, July 15.—A Salt Lake City special says: Mrs. Terry attempted to light a fire this morning with coal oil. An explosion occurred, and the burning oil caused the death of herself and 15-year-old daughter.

Two Brothers Drowned.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., July 15.—Two brothers, Charles and Fred Thomson, were drowned in Rogue river last evening, while bathing. The bodies are not yet recovered. The Thomsons were proprietors of the Grant's Pass soda works.

The Burke Case to be Reopened.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 15.—Isaac Campbell, counsel for Burke, says the prisoner will be brought up one day this week upon a writ of habeas corpus, when the whole case will be reargued before another Judge.

Credit Bill Approved.

PARIS, July 15.—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 401 to 12, to-day approved the bill providing for a credit of 58,000,000 francs, spread over five years, for the building of war ships.

Dined With the Queen.

LONDON, July 15.—Mr. Lincoln, the United States Minister, and his wife, and Russell B. Harrison, son of President Harrison, dined with the Queen at Windsor to-night.

Regatta in a Rainstorm.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., July 15.—The annual regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club was sailed to-day from start to finish in a northeast rainstorm. The start was made at 11:45 a. m.

POST TO FINISH.

Events at Washington Park and Sheephead.

MAORI SCORES ANOTHER VICTORY

Results of League and Association Base Ball Contests on Various Eastern Diamond Fields.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 15.—Five-sevenths of a mile—Prince Howard won, Major Tom second, Lillie Kenny third. Time, 1:05½.

One mile and a quarter—Dago won, Red Leaf second, Maid of Orleans third. Time, 2:17.

One mile and one-eighth—Miss Cody won, Tenbooker second, My Own third. Time, 2:03.

AT WASHINGTON PARK.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The track at Washington Park was heavy, but the attendance was fair.

Two-year-olds, five-sixteenths of a mile—Aunt Kate won, Pullman second, Fast Time third. Time, 1:08½.

Same conditions as first—Teddy Venture won, Jed second, Romain third. Time, 1:07.

One and one-sixteenth miles—Maori won, Lewis Clark second, Bridglight third. Time, 1:53½.

All ages, one mile—Madoline won, Lullie B second, Big Three third. Time, 1:48.

BASE BALL GAMES.

What Was Done Yesterday on the Various Eastern Diamond Fields.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Sanders pitching was too much for Cleveland to-day. Gruber was hit freely and generally at the right time. Score—Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 8. Base hits—Philadelphia 14, Cleveland 9. Errors—Philadelphia 2, Cleveland 4. Batters—Philadelphia, Sanders and Schriver; Cleveland, Gruber and Zimmer. Umpire, Lynch.

New York, July 15.—Chicago could not do anything with Keefe until the eighth inning, when by a few good hits they tied the score. The Giants, however, broke the tie in the ninth, when Richardson's four-bagger brought in three runs. Score—New York 7, Chicago 4. Base hits—New York 10, Chicago 8. Errors—New York 1, Chicago 3. Batters—New York, Keefe and Brown; Chicago, Healy and Farrell. Umpire, McQuaid.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Senators batted Galvin's pitching in every direction, and defeated the Pittsburgh team without difficulty. The visitors, after the first inning, were puzzled by Keefe. Score—Washington 10, Pittsburgh 4. Base hits—Washington 15, Pittsburgh 5. Errors—Washington 7, Pittsburgh 3. Batters—Washington, Keefe and Daly; Pittsburgh, Galvin and Miller. Umpire, Baker.

Boston, July 15.—The Boston-Indianapolis game was postponed by rain.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 9.

St. Louis, July 15.—St. Louis 3, Baltimore 7.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—Louisville 4, Columbus 9.

BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Result of an Investigation Into the Viticultural Industries.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Inquiry among the wine dealers and those interested in the viticultural industries of our State reveals a bad state of affairs in the wine and grape industry. Large areas of vines have recently come into bearing, and the supply of wine now held in storage is very large. As a result prices are low. The opinion of the State Viticultural Association is embodied in the following remarks by Charles J. Wetmore, Secretary and manager of the commission: "More capital is necessary, more vineyards and more casks are wanted; large warehouses should be built, with facilities for ageing wines. The surplus grapes should be converted into brandy, which is a staple article. Under present circumstances a large part of the wine grapes should be dried. It is essential that the brands should be established, and this is hardly possible unless our wine is bottled by the grower." Another point of some importance is: "A central depot, situated in New York, from which producers could market their goods, would be of material advantage in opening up new markets." L. J. Rose, of Los Angeles, said the depression is due to overproduction and poor work in wine-making.

DISASTROUS FAILURE.

Result of an Attempt to Form a Wheat Trust.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The latest reports from Sydney show the recent attempts of New Zealand farmers to control the wheat markets of New South Wales and Queensland to have resulted in a disastrous failure, and caused the market to be glutted with California wheat and a general decline in prices. Up to the present time about 12,000 tons of wheat and 3,000 tons of flour have been shipped to the colonies from California.

DIVORCE IN LOS ANGELES.

A Butcher and a Pretty Widow Find Marriage a Failure.

LOS ANGELES, July 15.—A dashing and pretty young widow arrived here a few months ago from San Francisco and soon became acquainted with Louis Hoffman, a well-to-do butcher of 728 Temple street. The woman visited his place of business often and he was invited to call. He was agreeable company and called often. One evening they went to the theater and took a lunch before going home. When Louis returned to the butchershop, where he

lived, it was quite late. Hoffman hardly had time to retire when a knock came at the door. It was Abbie's gentle tap. She said that it was too late for her to get into the place where she was living, and that Louis would have to furnish her with sleeping quarters. Louis furnished her a sleeping place, and on the morrow they were wedded. Marriage was a failure in this case. Hoffman alleged that his wife would not perform the duties of a housewife, and after a few months of unhappy existence he applied to the courts for a divorce, which was granted. Mr. Hoffman paid the costs, and Mrs. Hoffman was allowed \$500 annually.

FOCUSED FACTS.

Interesting Items of Telegraphic News in a Condensed Form.

Blaine denies the story of his resignation, telegraphed from Washington. His health is good.

Kilrain says that when he takes a rest he may go to California and try to get some of the big prizes offered there.

Sawn Bures, a negro, was lynched by a mob at Juka, Miss., Sunday. He was in jail on a charge of murdering a white man.

John Fitzpatrick, the referee in the Sullivan-Kilrain fight, has been held to answer at New Orleans in the sum of \$10,000 to appear on the 15th.

The New York weekly bank statement shows reserve increase, \$1,612,075; specie increase, \$1,080,000. The banks hold \$6,000,000 in excess of the rule.

An option has been given a syndicate of English capitalists until the 25th inst. for the purchase of several of the largest flour mills in Minneapolis, Minn.

The London Pall Mall Gazette says that Viscount Duno, aged 20, the heir of the Earl of Glancarty, has been married to Belle Bilton, a beautiful Music Hall artist.

A collision occurred at Grenoble Monday between a passenger and a freight train on the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean railroad. Twenty persons were killed or injured.

Mrs. Estehoser and child were found murdered near Coquille City, Or., and John Gilman and wife have been arrested for the crime. Circumstances are said to point conclusively to their guilt.

The Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco has just received information announcing the establishment of a regular line of sailing vessels to run direct between San Francisco and Genoa, Italy.

Li Hung, a Chinese tailor, was shot and it is believed fatally wounded, Monday morning, in San Francisco, by a Chinese highlander in Chinatown. The shooting is supposed to be to avenge some recent murders in Chinatown.

Superintendent of the Census Porter has appointed Edward Harwood, of Boston, the present editor of the Youth's Companion, special agent to collect statistics of cotton manufacture throughout the United States.

The assessment rolls of Los Angeles have been completed, and show a property valuation of \$44,000,000, an increase of nearly \$5,000,000 over the valuation of last year. The expenses of the city have also materially increased.

The motion for the appointment of a receiver for the Sharon estate, made by Mrs. Sarah Althea Terry, was continued in San Francisco yesterday until Friday next, owing to the illness of S. M. Wilson, attorney for the heirs of deceased.

Two hundred and twenty workmen have been discharged from the Santa Fe shops at Topeka, Kas. They were not given notice of the action until their dismissal. The reduction of force was caused by the falling off of work in the shops.

The regular passenger train which left Santa Barbara for Los Angeles Sunday morning at 10:37 o'clock ran into a cow at a point about a mile and a half from Sea Cliff. The engine turned over and the baggage car ran off the track. No one was injured.

The contest over the property of the late Thomas H. Blythe has been commenced in the Probate Court in San Francisco. It promises to be one of the most celebrated cases ever brought before the courts of this State, as the property involved is valued at about \$4,000,000, and the claimants number over 200 persons.

According to Engineer Menocal, of the United States navy, who is about going to Nicaragua to begin operations, the row between Costa Rica and Nicaragua regarding canal concessions will be speedily settled. There is no fear of war, even if the matter is not adjusted. The canal will be built without opposition, and in a few years will be carrying heavy ships from ocean to ocean.

President Corbin, of the Reading Railroad Rapid Transit Steamship Company, has purchased 3,200 acres of land and all available water front at Montauk Point, Long Island, as a landing point in this country for his new steamship line. He secured in New York \$8,000,000, subscribed largely by the Vanderbilt and Astor families, to build eight steamships with power to cross the Atlantic in five and a half days.

HEAVY FAILURE.

"The Gogebie Iron King" Makes an Assignment.

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—A special from Elkhorn, Wis., says that John C. Burton, known as "the Gogebie Iron King" during the mining craze two years ago, has made an assignment to Gage E. Tarbell, of Milwaukee. The liabilities of Burton are stated to be \$825,000, and the Central Trust Company of New York, with a claim of \$350,000, is the largest creditor. It is said there is no prospect that there will be anything left to pay the unsecured claims, the assets amounting to about \$701

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WHAT IS TO BECOME OF US?

It looks very much as though the English people, having failed to whip this country at several times in our history, have concluded to purchase a great portion of it, as much perhaps, as they lost by our Revolution. This they might now do, without our feeling the loss in a money sense. A syndicate of English capitalists, at the end of several months of negotiation, have purchased the great Otis Iron and Steel Company's plant at Cleveland, O., for which they paid \$4,500,000. While the English are at work purchasing the United States, the Irish appear to be at work to purchase Lower California. On the 4th day of July, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in Chicago, a large number of prominent men, usually termed Irish-Americans, held a meeting and unanimously decided to accept a plan formulated by William T. Griffin to advance the interests of Ireland and the Irish race by establishing an Irish-American Republic. Among other regions discussed, the purchase of Lower California appears to have been the section deemed most desirable. An area large enough to support a population of from one to ten millions of people is the estimate made by these founders of a new Government. The great tide of Irish immigration to this country is to be diverted to the new Republic. The financial plans are in part divulged; at any rate under the programme an army and navy are to be organized, the resources of the country are to be developed, and a Republic established. What is to become of the little insignificant 65,000,000 of citizens of the United States and Lower California, does not appear.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

It depends upon the liver, was an answer to the question, "Is life worth living?" True now as when it was written, is the Golden Legend decree, that the "Young may die, but the old must die." The time when the old man must die is now becoming a question of serious debate. "Three score years and ten" is the biblical standard of the average age of man, but by ordinary methods known of all men, this rule does not apply now, with that universality which doubtless obtained in "those days."

Is death abolished, may not now be the question, but how long may life be continued is a question of the hour. Dr. Brown-Séquard is certainly recognized as a great specialist in nervous diseases. He is President of the Biological Society of Paris, and we have known of our best medical authorities quoting him as authority in lesser matters than that which now agitates the medical profession, and interests all of the old, and very many of the younger men of this age, throughout the entire circuit of the sun.

Dr. Brown-Séquard announces that after twenty years of experience he has discovered "a true elixir of life, a substance that would rejuvenate the old and make strong the feeble."

The learned Professor holds that if the living cells of a young and vigorous being could be injected into another, where the vital spark was low, his organism must vibrate in unison with the fresh life. He has been for years experimenting on animals, and at last reached such satisfactory conclusions that he has, with startling and gratifying results, partaken of the elixir. The weaknesses of 72 years are abolished; youthful feelings of strength possess him; digestion is good, sleep is sweet, and labor no longer distressing.

This sounds like quackery. Is it? The profession of medicine must answer to the world, and quickly, their belief or disbelief in this interesting question. Many readers of THE UNION this morning will consult their doctors before night. Has the great French doctor deceived himself, or does he seek to deceive the world? Doctors are Doubting Thomases—the world is incredulous, but the story nevertheless is an interesting one. Who believed in Morse? Had it not have been for the scientific attainments, philanthropy and wealth of the ancestors of one of San Diego's most respected citizens, Mr. Vall, the world would not have been circled with telegraph wires to-day. There were skeptics then, and there are skeptics now. The man who has given twenty years of intelligent study to a particular subject is regarded by the courts to be a more competent expert than the man who has given only casual study to the subject. The spans of our architecture are made longer and safer now than formerly by scientific engineers. Why may not the spans of our lives be lengthened and strengthened by scientific doctors? We doubtless reflect the hopes of men and women—old and young—in saying that we trust to see his experiment quickly crystallized into an accepted and never failing remedy. If the nineteenth century produces the elixir of life, as Dr. Brown-Séquard, the prospector, proclaims, the story of the Fountain of Youth and Ponce de Leon will fade forever from our memories.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES.

The bare majorities of the Republicans in the Senate and House is a very interesting matter of which to think. Of the four new States soon to be represented by full-fledged Representatives on the floor of both Senate and House, one (Montana) is Democratic by a small majority. But Montana will be a Republican State. People from the South, with a warm or mild climate, do not readily go into the North with a different and colder climate. People from the North, however, readily go into the South and a milder climate. Isothermal lines and isothermal zones are always to be regarded in estimates of the future. In a climate like this in which we live the estimate must be less definite, for the reason that here the Northman comes to escape cold and the Southman comes to escape heat, and therefore prognostications of a future political status is not so certain.

Taking Minnesota for instance. Out of 211,114 inhabitants born in other States, 8,857 came from the border Southern States and 2,080 from the States of the further South. In round numbers 11,000 only came from the entire South. On the other hand, 19,000 came from Maine and Massachusetts, 15,000 from Pennsylvania alone and 190,000 from States north of the Ohio and Potomac. In the old times the Republicans had to scour the county of San Diego to find Republicans to accept office under Republican administrations. The fact that we now have a pronounced Republican majority indicates that our largest immigration has been from the Northern States. As a rule, people from the South are Democrats, when they cast a vote, however they may feel between elections.

The scanty majority of two in the Senate, and five in the House, should not be imperiled if Republicans can help it. The great progress secured under twenty-five years of Republican National control, should not hang dependent upon so small a majority. The probabilities are that the four new States will be as reliably secure to the Republican party as Oregon eventually has become, but here in California we must be on the alert, for we cannot apply the same rule as that by which with some degree of confidence we apply to our States less generous in their climatic conditions. The mean temperature of many parts of this State contributes largely to uncertainty in political futures, but the indications are in favor of, rather than against, increased Republican majorities. In the meantime we should hold on with patriotic tenacity to the present Republican majorities of Southern California, and see to it that we have a Republican Senator at the next election, to succeed Senator Hearst.

WISE ACTION.

General Grant once said that we might always rely upon the Democrats doing something foolish at the right time for the good of the country. Democrats may not in confidence look to Republicans to do foolish things at any time. THE UNION is in accord with the county committee in the work of yesterday. The resolution "That we believe that the federal officers should go to the competent men who were active workers for the Republican party of this county," is sound party doctrine. The committee, in the resolution, expresses the sentiment of every active Republican who is for his party over and above individual and selfish interest. Declining to make a precedent of usurping the powers which only properly belong to the people in convention assembled was wise, and to be expected of representatives of the party in this progressive county with its splendid solid 1,000 Republican majority. In every action looking towards the preservation of that majority, and of urging upon our conventions such actions as will insure to better party discipline should receive the approval of every sound straight out Republican. We congratulate the committee and the party on the unanimity of their resolutions. The broad grin upon the face of Democrats who hoped for a family row in Republican councils has disappeared, and the attitude of the two Democrats who hoped to secure direct benefits in it will at once revert to the role of the martyr.

OUR TRADE RELATIONS.

It sounds strange, indeed, but it is nevertheless true, that there are Democratic newspapers which fail to see any possibilities of benefit to the United States to be derived from the conference of representatives of the nations of this continent, which is to convene in Washington in October next. The United States has taken the initiative in this matter, and it was supposed that from no responsible or intelligent quarter objections would, or could, be made. The object is certainly commendable, and the results sought after will prove beneficial to the trade interests of the United States, and, we believe, to our neighbors of the south.

If measures can be suggested, and means devised, by which closer commercial relations between the United States and these countries can be secured, and trade between one and the other of them advanced, it is clearly beneficial to all. The free traders can take no comfort in this step. Their ideas of better have no place in the programme. The "swapping" process does not hold in our trade with the South and Central American States. We buy largely of them now, but sell, in comparison with other countries, very little. New York, New Orleans, San Diego and San Francisco can be made to be clearing-houses for this trade with greater benefit to the mer-

chants and people of the United States than Liverpool, London and Hamburg. By direct and easy communication with the countries which have signified their purpose to be present at the conference, over lines which can successfully compete with those of the outside world, the goods from American staples and furbances can be supplied to them. The present tariff does not keep the South American goods out of the markets of the United States.

The anticipated measures of reciprocity, increased facilities of communication, and a modification of the tariff, if required in any particular, will place us on equal terms with European countries. Being on competing grounds with them, the products of the United States will largely supply the vast markets, which we now supply in a very limited way. Why Democratic papers can see no benefits to follow the conference and closer commercial relations with our neighbors of the south, will not readily be understood, and certainly not appreciated by the merchants, the manufacturers and farmers of this country.

TWO DISTRICTS SUGGESTED.

The question will arise after the census of next year as to whether the Congress will be increased in numbers, or whether the present number of Representatives will be continued, and less of local representation given to the people. That is the best representation which is closest to the people. Local wants are best understood by local representatives and the nearer you get to the people the better.

Anything like rival and conflicting interests should have, if possible, distinct representation. However generous and friendly that rivalry may be, the rule nevertheless holds good. In the wards of cities, the districts of counties, or sections in congressional districts, the rule applies. Under the next apportionment we are inclined to the opinion that the number of Representatives will be increased somewhat if the present ratio of representation is not continued. It has been suggested, this being the case, that it would be well, if indeed not imperative, that our flourishing neighbor, Los Angeles, should be in one district and this city be placed in another district. The districts can and will be formed and the proposition will prove to be equal to that of two districts under the next census. We should be glad to hear the question discussed by the press and people of this district.

MR. BLAINE NOT TO RESIGN.

Mr. Blaine denies to a representative of the Associated Press the story sent out from Washington that he is about to resign. The rumor was the occasion of extended discussion throughout the country and in this city, in which he has so many admirers and devoted friends.

The expressions of universal regret at the fear of his withdrawal from the service of his country is the greatest compliment possible to be paid to a public servant and leader. In this expression towards Mr. Blaine Democrats as well as Republicans joined. There is a feeling of confidence in having him at the head of the State Department rarely equaled in the history of the Government. There are many matters of great interest to the present and future welfare of the country, in which the initial steps have been taken by Mr. Blaine, and which no one so well as he can carry out to successful issues. The news is welcome, not only in a party sense, but to the business men of all parties; to the great body of Americans who desire to see the rights of our citizens abroad more carefully looked after and the trade of this country carried into countries which are lost to us now.

EL CAJON.

One of the most charming and interesting days spent by the editors of Southern California in the visit to San Diego, was El Cajon day.

Over the Guaymas railway, one of our prides, into the smiling and fruit bedecked valley of El Cajon, up to Lake-side, with its open doors, spacious halls and waiting tables, and out through the broad avenues of travel behind spanking teams driven by representative citizens to hospitable and elegant homes, whose gates swing inward, and then demolished by time, back to the bay. This was the day, and to El Cajon and her good people the press of San Diego, in common with our guests, join in thanks and congratulations.

OUR BUFFALO.

The picture of "the oldest inhabitant," a royal old buffalo, sent to THE UNION by Mr. Mixer, with the compliments of the Union Pacific, is appreciated by an old admirer of the race. The advent of civilization, Sharp's rifles and the Union Pacific railway was a sad day for the burly old bison. The immense bodies which moved like thundering armies over the plains, are among the things that were killed, or banished to the further regions of Manitoba. It was a splendid sight to see them and to look upon the old buffalo, strong and proud, and protecting, move among the herd. It was a sad sight to see him, after the blizzards of another winter, driven by the younger and stronger bull, but at the end of many fiercely-contested fights, into retirement upon the rugged bluffs, standing apart from the herd in which he was born, and which he loved, and upon which he, yet standing, helpless, looks. In the banishment of the buffalo, much of the picturesque beauty of the plains vanished. His bones, even, have not been allowed to whiten after death on the trails over which he traveled or by the side of which he fell.

CANADIAN AGGRESSION.

Judge Cooley, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is engaged at St. Paul looking into the railways of the Northwest, in their relations to each other, and the people of the United States with Manitoba, in transportation matters. The information to be obtained from the report of the Commission, to be laid before Congress, will be of a character never before reported so fully in an official way.

This report and that of the Senate Committee on Our Relations with Canada, which lately visited this coast, will present fully and intelligently the defects of the Interstate law, as well as the benefits which have been derived from Congressional legislation. The rights of the people will continue to be championed by the able arguments of Senator Cullom. The rights of the railroads will be alike ably presented by such champions as Mr. A. N. Towne, of the Southern Pacific; by Mr. Albert Fink, the great and learned arbiter of railroad disputes, and second to none; by Mr. John J. McCook, of New York, now a leading director in the Atchafalpa system, whose plan for consolidation of great trunk lines in a trust is attracting the attention of the railroad managements of the country.

That it is the province, clearly within constitutional inhibition, for Congress to legislate on the basis of the interstate commerce law, is generally conceded. Protection to the people in their inherent and inalienable rights of property under the Constitution against monopoly, is the first and highest duty of Congress in dealing with this subject. To protect the railroad system of the United States against Canadian or other foreign aggression, is as clearly the duty of Congress. Our railroads should have the same fostering care of the wise protective system of the United States as that given to other industries. The clear and comprehensive statement of existing conditions of our transcontinental lines in relation to the subsidized and powerful Canadian Pacific railway and steamship lines, made by General Manager Towne, of the Southern Pacific, still continues to furnish thought for observers, and will carry great weight before a Congress committed to protection to American interests and industries.

Commercial dependence in the slightest means the subjugation of our commerce, and second only to political dependence, and to be avoided, because political and commercial independence are essential to the welfare and prosperity of this country. A monopoly in the carrying trade of the United States by the transcontinental and trunk lines will prove always to be a monopoly. The elements for monopoly are complete, under English control and aid, in the Canadian Pacific system. The rates of interest are low. Not only the material, but the cost of labor, both in the construction and the operation of railroads under English control is of a much lower grade than in our country. The wise rule of protection—under which great benefits have accrued and are accruing to our business interests—should not be denied to the systems of transportation when brought into active competition with strong English lines, especially. The measures adopted or left unadopted in domestic transportation and shipping is one matter. Our interstate lines of communication have made a network over the country, and made glad the waste places of the Great West, and by and through which great and unexampled prosperity has resulted to our people, and yet it became necessary to enact statutes under National authority to check the growing system of monopoly and unjust discriminations against individuals, enterprises and localities. All this has been accomplished, and yet our foreign trade declined. Having received the benefits of this domestic development, and undertaken to restrain the corporations from undue exactions from the people, it is now clearly, we believe, the time to look after our foreign trade, and to protect our railroads against the aggressions and inroads the Canadian Pacific is making upon transcontinental trade by reason of the advantages set out. We appear to be aiding the foreign competitor, and leaving our domestic lines to make their own fight and their foreign competitor to carry on aggressions in its own way into the great trade centers of the United States. The arguments of Mr. Towne are strong and forcible, many of them unanswerable, and the plea made by him for justice will not be left unheeded by a Congress committed under the pledges of Republican faith to protection to American labor and American industries.

VIRTUE VS. VICE.

Max, in a letter printed elsewhere, takes THE UNION to task for commending the action of the County Republican Committee in our columns of yesterday. THE UNION has no sympathy and but little patience with Mugwumpery. It believes that competent and faithful Republicans should be selected for public place. Following the line of argument laid down by our correspondent, the Executive may not appoint a relative to office, for that would be nepotism. He may not appoint a friend, for that would be personal favoritism. He may not appoint a faithful Republican who has borne the brunt of battle against Democracy, for the reason that such action would be partisanship. Therefore Dem-

ocrats must be continued and appointed in order to escape the criticism of "better than thou" critics. If our action is "political vice," we plead guilty. There is this difference: what our correspondent regards "political vice," we esteem a political virtue.

ALEXANDER was King of Serbia. Imperial precedent and public requirement joined to his unjustified divorce from his wife, Natalie, required his deposition—and a successor according to dynastic procedure made a small boy the King. The small boy has been crowned, and the Regent will reign until the small boy becomes a man. This is laughable among free men in this free country. But small as Serbia is, and young and small as the King is, that country is the political padlock between Russia, Austria and Turkey. These powers have to be as attentive to and considerate of Serbia as the Democratic party of California are of "Major" Boss Buckley, of San Francisco.

The trial trip of the new steel cruiser Baltimore, built at Cramp's shipyard, is reported to be eminently satisfactory. She is to be commanded by Commodore Schley, whose services in the Navy Department at Washington during the Cleveland administration did not favorably impress the country or commend him to the affectionate respect of his fellow naval officers.

The country has had quite enough of the Sullivan-Killrain affair. It was well enough the day after the fight to hear the news of the contest, but to continue it longer over the wires and through the press is too much for this age, and the great body of well-meaning people.

AN INVESTIGATION into the viticultural industries of California reveals a bad state of affairs, owing to the large amount of wine now held in storage and the largely increased area of vines now coming into bearing, thus making the price very low.

THIS attempt to form a trust in New South Wales for the purpose of controlling the wheat market of that country has resulted in a disastrous failure, owing to the immense quantities of California wheat shipped to the colonies.

FROM the dispatches of last night San Diego may expect a visit from the Senate Committee on Arid Lands. The importance of this visit will at once suggest itself to everybody.

MRS. POTTS, Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Cleveland are the only living representatives of the women who have presided over the White House.

THE Nebraska editors are making their annual tour through the Rocky mountains.

THIS tri-color of France is observable on the breasts of a number in San Diego.

There is something nice about balance of trade. For instance, a farmer comes to the city loaded with hay and returns home loaded with rye.—[Chicago Mail.]

This is an Italian bon mot. At a cafe a group of gentlemen discussing politics; a young student entered and joined in the conversation; his arguments did not please the others, and one of them said to him, "Be quiet! At your age I was an ass myself!" "You are wonderfully well preserved, sir," was the reply.

The Memphis Avalanche thus rebukes some local scandal-mongers: "The outlook at present promises a first-class killing or two in the near future, and when the time comes and the blood is split, every right-minded man and woman in the community will say it was well split. A number of more or less prominent men and dudes will do well to note it."

The editor of a Western weekly wrote up an account of the death of a good and prominent citizen, putting over it the time-honored heading, "A Good Man Gone." After the issue was printed, but before it was distributed, it was learned that the dead man had been an embezzler. So the editor set down and wrote the word "Wrong" after the word "gone" in the headline in every paper of the issue.—[New York Tribune.]

A Change of Base.—"Rate" called a boy to a crowd of excursionists on the City Hall steps the other day. "Hey, you!" exclaimed an old man, as he rose up. "Which sort—musketeers, or the common house kind?" "Oh, chasteurs!" replied the boy, as he passed on. "That's mighty funny," said the man, as he sat down again. "Something must have struck that boy all of a sudden to cause him to change his opinion so quick."—[Detroit Free Press.]

The new Duchess of Portland is said to look very young, though she is so tall. Her coloring is perfect, but not to be sketched with pen and ink, comprising, as it does, dark brown hair with an auburn gleam where it catches the light, violet-blue eyes with large pupils, and a complexion of milk and roses. A London writer says: "Is it not sweet and nice of her to let a country dressmaker make her wedding gown because she had promised her long ago that she should? Perhaps neither of them dreamed then that it would be the bridal dress of a Duchess."

A gentleman who occupies a prominent position in the Thirteenth regiment had a funny adventure in the war, which his friends never allude to in his presence. He was quite a young man at that period, but very ambitious. No opportunity for distinguishing himself seemed to offer until one day he was on picket duty and saw a rebel officer walking along, and he resolved to capture him. The man was a tall, gaunt Southerner, while the Union picket was a mere boy. Advancing to within call he leveled his piece and cried: "Surrender, sir!" Imagine how humiliated the youth must have felt when the Johnny said: "Don't trouble yourself, sonny, I was comin' in anyway."—[Brooklyn Union.]

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

The men are often the cause of women trying to be like men. A woman has married a man whom she has looked upon as a little tin idol before marriage. Afterwards he evolved into a no-account cuss, known as "Mrs. Smith's husband." He lost flesh until his stomach and backbone touched, wore his hair long and let it run down his neck. His shape gradually assumed the form of the letter S. He wore a sack coat with short sleeves, while his pants were high tide, and made full in the seat. You've all seen him. Now, when a woman finds herself the other half of such a man she feels sick, and starts right out to reconstruct the whole male sex, and she wants to vote, and prohibit, and remove paint and screens, and she joins circles, unions and societies. And she consults red nosed Mr. Stiggins, and over a glass of pineapple rum she paints in glowing colors the "future woman." If the husband had as much "flesh" as there is in a minute glass he would take Stiggins by the collar and fullness of his pants and drop him out the back window.

I have been pondering a good deal lately about pre-existence and suspended animation. One of these, and which of, if either of them, has caused me to lie awake nights and watch the June-bugs slide down on the moonbeams. There is so much science nowadays that I may have undergone a transmigration, influenced by the prayers of some science fellow at \$11 a quarter; or, I may have existed years ago and am just finding out that I have "been" before, and that San Diego and appurtenances is just the same as it was centuries ago—bey'n-climate, P. and O. steamers, P. D. Q. railroad and all. Or, if this is not the case, I may be a "suspended animation"; that is, my animation may have been suspended by means of science, and I have been laid by, as it were, for ages. What has caused these doubts and tired my brain is this: Away back I had a case in court, and I contracted with a member of the bar (for the legal bar), to look out for my "pound of flesh." No Portia had thus far offered her services.

Speaking of blood, Dr. Silcox says that "when they want a thing done first-class, they always get a woman to do it," and held up Queen Victoria, the wise woman who coaxed David to let Abalom come back to the farm, (I forgot her name), Portia, and Francis Williams. Now, in the olden time, "men who went down to the sea in ships" always liked to have a nice figure-head on their ship. It didn't do any good, but the sailors used to like to look over the bow through the salt sea spray and watch it, and they considered it a sort of "mascot." The porpoise and the shark, and Mother Cary's chickens and the fish of all the other nations used to look at it and wonder what it was for. If it got knocked off in a gale, why, the ship went on just the same. Now, Queen Victoria is not like the ship, nor like the fishes. As for the wise woman, that chap who sent for her and told her just what to say, got her to go because she was handsomer than could get around old Dave better than he could; and they had to put Portia in pants to win. Shylock ought to have appealed his case. That blood business was all I, I and I. Francis Willard I have not introduced to, and am not as well acquainted with.

But to resume, I gave all the points and documents to Mr. Coke, my attorney, and told him I would go East to spend the heated term. He urged me to remain, as it would soon be settled, so I hung round. Now what troubles me is to know if something ain't wrong. I know I've worn out several chairs and pairs of pants waiting for that case to be called. I don't like to appear strange, and go round asking queer questions, and all I can find out is that the other chap demurs. So do I demur, but my demur don't seem to count. I dreadfully wandered to the courthouse and there met a gray-haired sire, whose bent form and sprung knees told of many moons. "Prythee, sire," I said, "tell me, has a volcano ever poured forth lava and ashes and buried San Diego like Pompeii and Herculaneum?"

"No, ain't been no volcano 'round here."

"This courthouse, has it been excavated after lying buried for ages?"

"No, just built the sides so they'd be wing and wing."

"No excavations, no idols, no baked bread, no blind girl, no baths of marble, no statue no bigger than a man, and all I can find out is that the other chap demurs. So do I demur, but my demur don't seem to count. I dreadfully wandered to the courthouse and there met a gray-haired sire, whose bent form and sprung knees told of many moons."

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Now, I left the farm to grow up with the West, solely on account of that curfew, I believe, in health, at church social, at school entertainment, at social gatherings everywhere. Some corkscraw curled old woman would arise, and with folded hands gravely announce: "Miss Smith has kindly consented to recite that beautiful poem 'Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night,'" and when Miss Smith was applauded even a little bit, she would go over the whole thing line for line. Finally I went mad, and in my tremens I could see that girl grab hold of the clapper of that curfew and swing. And now to think that a person should spring it on me so unawares! It is too bad.

JACK O'GOTHAM.

MEN AND MENTION.

CARDINAL NEWMAN, in his 89th year, is fearful of failing eyesight.

COLONEL INGERSOLL is said to be troubled with a disease of the eyes so that he cannot read.

SAM JONES' assertion that "the Lord made me and then lost the pattern" explains many things.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has received an offer from a Northern publisher to write a history of the Confederate States.

So SIR JULIAN PAUNCEPOT is going to farming. Well, that's a safer occupation than writing letters to California inquirers.

No ONE hereafter need wonder that Count Tolstol advances so many queer theories of life in his novels. He has thirteen children.

LORD TENNYSON is to receive \$1,000 for the poem he is now writing. His first accepted poem brought him the munificent sum of 10 shillings.

The testimony of Charles Wood, an English jockey, in a recent lawsuit brought out the information that he had earned more than \$70,000 a year at his profession.

SURGEON PARRY, of the Medical Department of India, says that he once saw the jet black hair of a rebel Sepoy turn gray in half an hour through fright caused by a judicial examination.

GEORGE MENEDITH is now 64 years old, and lives amid the restful quiet of the Surrey hills, but works as hard as ever, spending seven or eight hours daily at his desk.

TALMADE is said to make \$50,000 a year. He preaches, lectures, writes for the newspapers, and knocks a dollar on the head whenever he sees one. As an all-around mental athlete, Talmage now wears the belt.

J. T. THOWMUND, who grew famous by writing clever stories for boys, is one of the prominent authors of Boston. Though past 60 and gray-haired, his fresh face and youthful bearing make him appear much younger.

JOHN CROUSE, who recently died in Syracuse, was famous throughout Central New York for his business enterprise. Yet, despite his desire to possess a large fortune in his old age, he gave \$500,000 to erect a building for the women students of Syracuse University.

GEORGE C. MILLS, the actor-preacher, formerly of Chicago, is now playing a profitable Shakespearean season in Australia, and is in a fair way to make his fortune. At Melbourne his box office receipts for two weeks of "Hamlet" were \$10,000. People in Australia are easily entertained.

HENRY M. STANLEY, the African explorer, is expected back in London by next September. He has already been booked for a series of lectures, the first of which is to be delivered early in October. He is to receive \$250 a night for the lectures delivered in London and \$400 a night for those in the provinces.

THE Shah takes with him on his travels Mohammed Hassan Khan Ekbalus Saltane. This gentleman, who is so lavishly provided with a name, is remarkable in other respects also. He edits four Persian newspapers, has written several histories and conducts a bureau for the translation of foreign literature into the Persian language.

PETER LIVING, 104 years of age, has just been admitted to church membership in Elgin, Scotland. Apropos to this incident the Hartford Courant says: "Bishop Ashbury, in his journals, speaks of exhorting a man over 100 years old to give his heart to God on the ground that he had very little time left. The man answered: 'But my father lived to be 100.'"

EX-SENATOR MAJONE, of Virginia, grows more picturesque every year. His hair grows longer and whiter, his body thinner and his face more weakened. But there is no suspicion of age in his eyes. They are as bright and piercing as ever. And, like most brown eyes, have a youthful appearance, in strange contrast to the aged face in which they are set.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Vermont, is 70 years old, and has represented his State at Washington for thirty-five years. He is a well-preserved old gentleman, and bears a striking resemblance to Charles Sumner. Senator Morrill began his career as a country storekeeper, at which business he amassed a comfortable fortune.

P. T. BARNUM does not look like a man who enters upon the 80th year of his life to-day. He is displaying the energy of other times in pushing along the preparation for shipping the great American circus ad menagerie to London. Instead of settling from business, Mr. Barnum is ready to lay hold of every novelty that may be brought within his reach. A rare old showman is Barnum.

A Jersey City girl wears a dress made of cork. It ought to suggest the idea of popping to the young men.